

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER
W. R. HEARST.

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Organizations Powerful Enough to Oppress the People Are No Longer "Infant Industries."

ROOSEVELT DID NOT APPOINT DEWEY.

One of Governor Roosevelt's first acts after greeting Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia was to claim credit for sending the Admiral to Manila.

Dewey, knowing nothing of the profundity of Roosevelt's egotism, innocently believed that the Governor was cleaving to the truth. It is also probable that Roosevelt himself believed it, for it is a strange paradox in his nature that he believes whatever he says.

Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, a lifelong friend of Dewey, a man whose truth in party matters is as deep as his basso voice, claims to have fixed the matter with the President and to have eaten a dinner at Dewey's expense as a reward.

Secretary Long also puts in a claim for the honor, in which he is backed up by prominent officials of the Navy Department.

This makes Roosevelt's claim a mere piece of presumptuous buncombe.

The truth seems to be that Senator Proctor urged Dewey's claims upon the President, that the latter ordered his appointment through Secretary Long, and that Long ordered Roosevelt to notify Dewey of his selection, just as he would have dictated a letter to a stenographer. Dewey's appointment as made out by the department bears the signature of Secretary Long.

Not even Roosevelt can fool all the people all the time.

MILLIONS HANDED WITHOUT MISHAP.

Within the past week this city has cared for two million visitors and a regular floating population of many hundreds of thousands, as well as her own grand census of four million inhabitants.

The vast crowd of visitors has been received, lodged, fed, carried hither and thither in safety, banked along the parade lines without mishap, and sent home.

Seldom if ever before in the history of the world was such a tremendous holiday crowd gathered together, and never before was such a number of people cared for with such splendid results.

There were not over a million visitors at the coronation of the Czar. Half a million gathered on an open plain, and yet the Moscow police and soldiery were powerless to handle the crowd.

When the distribution of souvenirs was over, 2,500 persons had been crushed to death.

On Saturday the Brooklyn Bridge alone handled 800,000 people. The Pennsylvania carries handled a quarter of a million, and the elevated roads considerably over a million, and among them all there was not a mishap.

While underground rapid transit would have considerably facilitated passenger traffic, we must take pride in the efficient manner with which the crowds were handled by the transit companies and the police.

DEATH FOR INCORRIGIBLE CRIMINALS?

A few days ago California was talking seriously of excluding consumptives from the climatic blessings peculiar to that State.

The criminologists of San Francisco have gone several steps further. They now advocate a law making criminal incorrigibility punishable by death.

By this means they propose to thin out the reformatories somewhat.

Thus the wise sociologists will go back to the earliest form of vengeance, which is bloodshed.

Instead of recognizing and dealing with crime as a disease of the body social, they will concentrate their attention upon isolated features of the malady and neglect the social organization as an entirety.

This is all folly.

The fear of death will have no deterring influence on incorrigible criminals so long as kleptomania, homicidal mania and kindred crimes are forms of mental aberration.

There are thousands of incorrigible lawbreakers who believe themselves to be good and true.

It is a step further and assassinate is it? It is known that crime prompted by passions is most common in the months, just as crimes prompted by adversity are most common in the winter.

Although this might not hold good in California's unsurpassed climate, it certainly

he pigeonholed them. After the disastrous war of 1870 they were discovered and published; then it was seen that had due attention been paid to them the disasters to France would have been avoided.

Then the shameful change in the role of the military attaché was instituted. As an eminent French diplomat put it, "The military attaché must not seek to corrupt for the purpose of obtaining information. He must not provoke espionage, but--he is permitted to profit thereby," and large sums of money were placed at his disposal without any questions being asked.

Thus the border line between what is permissible and what is forbidden was reached. And then, naturally, this line was overstepped and the office shamefully abused.

CONDENSED EDITORIALS.

DR. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY says that goat's lymph will cure four kinds of insanity. From the lymph of Brown-Sequard, who proposed to render youth perennial, to the lymph of Koch, designed to cure tuberculosis, is a great leap in the lymph business; but from Koch's lymph to the lymph of William Goat of Harlem is a far longer and more discouraging jump--even for a goat.

THE REV. DR. J. T. BOYD, a Hoosier clergyman, predicts that the world will come to an end on November 11, 1900. We are glad to note that we shall have an opportunity to cast our vote and to read the election returns from the ticker. There are contingencies in which the fulfillment of Dr. Boyd's prediction would be welcomed.

"THE WHOLE AMERICAN PEOPLE are proud of you, and they want me to tell you so." Thus spoke Governor Roosevelt to Admiral Dewey, and thus he has made his sublime egotism a national issue. The people had testified their high regard for the Admiral before Roosevelt gleamed upon the scene.

UP TO DATE Alabama is the only State in the Union that did not fire a salute in honor of Admiral Dewey. Governor Johnston would not authorize it. Is Governor Johnston dyspeptic, or has he run out of powder?

NOW THAT WE HAVE RECOVERED somewhat from the wear and tear incident to the Dewey reception, we can turn our attention to that other national defender down the bay.

A Great Democratic Opportunity.

Editor of the New York Journal: Unless it makes a fatal mistake, evidence of which are already beginning to appear in the speeches and expressions of some of its leading men, the Democratic party never had a better prospect of victory than it now has for the Presidential contest of 1900. It may be said with practical certainty that the issues will be the national coinage, the trusts or monopolies, and the Philippine war. On the first two questions the position of the party is well defined. But it is with the third question that the danger lies, and it looks as if the party might fall into a most disastrous error by permitting the bitter and violent anti-expansionists within its ranks to control its policy.

The Republican leaders, ever alert to seize upon the mistakes of their opponents, are already making the welkin ring in Ohio with appeals to patriotic Americanism and denunciation of the Democrats as unpatriotic Copperheads. While their language is extreme, it undoubtedly has a strong effect on the people, as the Ohio Democrats have, unfortunately, put themselves into a position of extreme hostility to the prosecution of the war, while it is easily proven that no other honorable course was open to this Government.

Let the Democrats go in for expansion--American expansion, not Imperialistic expansion; let their candidate for President pledge himself to take steps as soon as he takes his seat to at once end the Tagal rebellion--for instance, send General Miles to take command at Manila; let them pledge themselves to annex the islands and give the people as free a government as that enjoyed by the people of Oklahoma, Alaska or New Mexico; let them pledge themselves to prevent the gobbling up of valuable privileges by moneyed syndicates, and to preserve the wealth of the islands for their present inhabitants and those that go in good faith to make their homes there; let them call McKinley to account for his many blunders in the conduct of the war and subterfuge to moneyed men with axes to grind. Then they can go before the people with the assurance that on the Philippine question they are right. J. E. HARRIS. No. 544 Second avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Popularity of Journal's Picture of Dewey.

Editor of the New York Journal: Praising its last Sunday's edition Dewey photograph to such an extent that not a few of its readers have become disgusted with its bragging tone. According to the World, the people go wild over the beauty and art value of said photograph. On the other hand, I have not noticed that the New York Journal has been trying to force the people into the belief that its picture of Dewey was of any exceptional value, but simply left it to its readers to decide.

And I have taken the trouble to see for myself the people's verdict, with the following interesting results:

Dewey photographs displayed in windows:	Journal. World.
3d ave., bet. 14th and 50th sts.....	246 58
6th ave., bet. 14th and 50th sts.....	184 30
9th ave., bet. 34th and 60th sts.....	87 12
3d ave., bet. 59th and 125th sts.....	263 44
125th st.....	181 29
East 14th st.....	29 6
Bowery.....	218 24
Broadway, up to 42d st.....	184 15
Grand totals.....	1,897 218

This plainly indicates that the people of New York differ from the World in regard to masterpieces of art. Respectfully yours, FRANK NEWMAN. No. 35 Second avenue.

The Tobacco Trust's Schemes.

Editor of the New York Journal: I wish to call your attention to one of the methods the Tobacco Trust is now practising to break up competition. For the past month it has had men stationed in front of the independent cigarette factories of New York, offering their employees all sorts of inducements to go to work for the trust. Its idea is nothing else than to rob them of their help, so that they cannot supply the demand for their goods. In Baltimore the trust has been paying 95 cents per thousand for making its rolled cigarettes; here it is paying \$1.50 per thousand for making them, and is losing money on every package sold, so you can see it is not its intention to be generous to its employees, but to drive the others out of business. Our factory has always been rated among the factories paying the best prices. Do you think this method is fair? I do not mention my name, because a number of firms have already been forced to the wall by the trust for coming out openly against them.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Bryan and Schley.

Editor of the New York Journal: I beg the privilege of submitting the name of William Jennings Bryan for President and that of Winfield Scott Schley, or of General Fitzhugh Lee for Vice-President. Mr. Bryan's name stands for American Democracy, while that of Schley or Lee will give to the military spirit of the voters an object worthy of their unequalled support and enthusiasm. DARIUS. New York City.

Dewey Praised from City Pulpits.

Nearly Every Church was Crowded, and Few Sermons Failed to Treat of the Great Celebration---The Admiral was Called the "Idol of Patriotism," and the Value of His Deeds Incalculable.

THE churches in New York City were crowded with worshippers yesterday. Many were from out of town, and it was not unusual for these to visit several churches, staying only a short time at each. They made their presence felt in the collections, however, which at not a few churches were much larger than usual.

In many churches there was a most noticeable color tint to the congregations by the presence of officers and soldiers in their uniforms. Forty members of one company attended the Roman Catholic Cathedral in a body.

The great celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey and its significance respecting the country's future, was the subject of many sermons.

Elevates the People--Dr. Morgan Di.

Notable among the Dewey sermons was that of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, at Old Trinity Church, which was fairly packed with people. There were soldiers in uniform, seamen, naval and military officials. After eulogizing Admiral Dewey, Dr. Dix said:

"There are things which elevate the people and things which demoralize and corrupt. Mere hero worship is one of the things which deprave and depress, and sympathy with a bloody war of aggression and conquest for war's sake is another. Now, be it noted that the people have neither been worshipping nor applauding an unjust or unholy war."

"I cannot imagine how any one can read that chapter in our history in which the scene is laid in the far-off East without feeling that some unseen and mysterious power has been and is at work conducting, compelling a certain end which must be accomplished, and by peace means were possible, but if not peacefully then by the whole powers of the State."

"May I venture to predict--take the country all through--that none of us will see the day in which the people will withdraw from that which they accept as a grave and a terrible and a real responsibility; and by falling short of a duty to modern civilization and to an inferior race unexpectedly thrown upon our hands, incurring the derision of other nations and of mankind."

For a High Ideal--Dr. Van Dyke.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, said in his sermon:

"The value and glory of battle depend wholly upon whether it is fought to extend the glory of the Lord God Omnipotent. If the battle of Manila was fought only to extend our dominions, it was an idle conquest, a mere nine days' wonder. If it was fought to supplant low national ideals with high national ideals, to make possible the advent of freedom and the reign of justice among the islands of the sea, then indeed was that victory glorious."

"Is there danger that the blaze of glory will dazzle our eyes so that this nation shall be led to seek simply military glory? No; I do not think that we need to fear our new-found power. If we use it for good God will take it from us."

Modest as Brave--Dr. MacArthur.

"Perhaps," said Rev. Dr. MacArthur at the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday, "in spectacular display but two triumphal processions in the present century--the Coronation of the Czar and the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria--have surpassed that of the present week. A grateful nation arose in its might and gratitude to welcome a citizen who is as modest as he is brave; as wise in civil administration as he is victorious in battle, and as patriotic as an American as he is world-renowned as a naval fighter and victor. To a greater degree than Perry has opened the door of the Orient to law, liberty and civilization. Some contractionists seem almost to lament that victory on the now historic day, May 1, 1898. I pity Americans of this class. Thank God most of us, whether native or adopted Americans, learned our patriotism in another school."

Millions Awakened--Dr. Crow.

"If I had been a political pessimist all my life until yesterday," said the Rev. Dr. Crow at the Church of Eternal Hope, "I should be a political optimist now. I saw and felt that the love of country is infinitely stronger than partisan prejudice can ever be."

"The good of such a time as we have just passed through is that it brings us to ourselves. A vast enthusiasm wakes the millions to their own best purposes. The greatest thing that Dewey did was not the taking of Manila, but this grand rousing of America. In this warming of the universal heart the nation is lifted to a higher plane."

The Hero, G. & S. Best & Ft. Dr. Hills.

The Rev. Nelson Dwight Hills, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, spoke on the influence of Dewey's victory and other results of the Spanish war on the other nations. He said in part:

"The enthusiasm of the people during these days proves that our nation dwells far from the era of exhaustion and decay. In these busy autumnal days, when the pressure of industry and commerce has never been greater, it means much that the artisan has forgotten his tools and the laborer his task."

"We are on the eve of another racial war, a conflict which is bound to come sooner or later--a racial, inevitable war, thoroughly premeditated. The race which seeks extension faces this time a race which is not like other conquered tribes, barbarous or semi-civilized. The people of the South African Republic are a Christian and a semi-European nation. The Anglo-Saxon conquerors meet with bold defiance a race of sturdy soil tillers, of honest Dutch tollers."

For all the world knows by this time that the Boers do not stand alone in their opposition to British expansion. The Orange Free State will rally to the defence of the little Republic. Besides this there are the Afrikaners of the Cape and M. Schreiner, the Premier of the Colony. In other words, the two opposing forces represent on the one side the Hollanders and all who lay claim to Dutch origin, and on the other side the English and the Britlanders."

It is not a small thing for England to run foul of a nation with the glorious name and the grand moral authority of the Netherlands with its brilliant past and its mighty influence in the Protestant world."

Among the European States, small or large, all of whom have had their day of glory, none of them can point to a more illustrious past and to a more estimable present than the brave people of Holland. In philosophy, in literature, in the arts, in military and naval sciences, the names of Spinoza, Rembrandt, William of Orange, Tromp and Ruyter



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are in the foremost rank. All the world is indebted to Holland for the services rendered by these men."

The Protestant world especially owes more to the Netherlands than to any other people for its great progress and power. This ought to be recognized by Protestant England. It is more than probable that, if the United Provinces of Holland had not stood together and had not thrown off the Spanish yoke after victoriously maintaining a most unequal and heroic struggle, Protestantism would have disappeared from the face of the earth."

Holland is, therefore, one of the forerunners of Protestantism and the first champion of the cause of freedom. All the nations of Europe should show deference to the little country in virtue of these titles. In short, it is against this pure and noble tradition of the Dutch, disregarding its Protestant prestige and political fraternity; it is against this moral and religious expansion of the Netherlands that the Anglo-Saxon expansion has arraigned itself in South Africa."

ling noise, and suddenly the arsenal began to explode, and shells were flying upward. I was in one of the boats sent from the Indiana to assist in the rescue of the unfortunate men, many of whom were naked and had plunged overboard to seek safety. But while all this metal was flying about quicker than I can tell no one seemed to realize the danger. We wondered at nothing during that awful hour, but now as I think of those six hundred Spaniards and twenty Americans under the bow of that ship it makes me tremble."

Ideal of Patriotism--Dr. Larson.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Larson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn, referred to Admiral Dewey as the ideal of patriotism. He said:

"Ideals rule the world. They reveal to us our possibilities. Men and nations have ever been led on, narrowness to enlargement by the vision of distant and radiant ideals. In Washington we see the Revolution. In Jefferson and Hamilton we see the young republic. In Lincoln and Grant and Sherman we see the cause of the Union. In McKinley and Dewey, and, I guess, Roosevelt, we see America moving for the deliverance of an oppressed people. These men stand for the age. They speak for the people. That is the inner meaning of the celebration through which we are passing."

"It was in honor of the distinguished Admiral, but it was in honor of him because of that for which he stands. It was the approving voice of the people. For the hour that Admiral stood for the nation's principle and policy, and the demonstration the other day was a declaration of the people's loyalty to that principle and policy."

A Warning from Dr. Henry Frank.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Frank, at the Metropolitan Independent Church, after delivering an eulogy on Dewey and his deeds, referred to the use of his name in connection with the Presidency, and said:

"But I will not deny that there are lurking dangers in such a call to duty--dangers to Dewey, dangers to the nation. At this very hour earnest men are asking with trembling lips, 'Has indeed an empire arisen on the remnants of our once glorious republic?' Dewey, to-day the adored idol of the people, as President might become a source of division and doubt, threatening to blench his now untarnished fame."

"One mistake, and the fickle people would tear down his pictures from consecrated walls, his statues from the public highways and besom their ill judgment in their selection. This is the risk that Dewey would assume."

"But even greater would be the responsibilities of the nation. What means this renascence of this spirit of war among us? Why is a military hero so universally, so tumultuously acclaimed? The man on horseback, whose hand is red with the blood of some foe, is now alone available for a Governorship, and the man who comes from some far sea incriminated with human gore at once leaps into popular favor as a Presidential candidate. When did ever the American people go so mad over some civic hero in the piping times of peace?"

Lesson of the Multitude--Dr. Huntington.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington preached at Grace Church a sermon entitled "The Lesson of the Multitude." The closing sentences were:

"A common motive was what drew these multitudes together. What common motive can we think of strong enough to bind not merely one community, but the whole round world together? What, indeed, unless it be the desire to bear a hand in that enduring conflict which is forever going on between the kingdom of darkness and the kingdom of light? For that warfare there is scope and play for all the militant energies within us, while at the same time it is a sort of fighting that makes for final peace."

"It was a coincidence worth noting, though probably there were few to notice it, that last Friday was the ancient feast of Michaelmas, the day which, in the church calendar, commemorates the victory of the great representative of order in the spiritual world over the forces of misrule. 'There was war in heaven,' we read. Michael and his angels fought against the dragon and the dragon fought his angels and prevailed not."

"Only let us see to it that all our war making is in line with that--that we are with the angels and against the dragon, and we shall be 'happy warriors' indeed, the winners of the laurel and the palm."

HANOTAUX ON THE BOER WAR. INEVITABLE, HE SAYS, BECAUSE IMPERIALISTIC.

This is a grave situation. Whether it lead to victory or defeat the result will be deplorable. In this corner of the globe the seamless robe will be rent. It is true that, in Africa, affairs progress slowly--developments evolve more gradually than in any other part of the world; the leaven of hatred and the spirit of vengeance, however, are secretly nursed.

Here in Europe we act with more promptness and with more rapid result. That Holland hesitates is due to her traditional prudence, standing as she does between the two great religions of Protestantism. She knows how to manage her big maritime neighbors as well as the other powers of Europe. She lives, prospers and continues her existence poised and held in equilibrium by the powerful States of the old world. But her opinion counts. It requires but a slight displacement of weight to upset the balance. Then important political changes may be looked for.

This is just what a Transvaal conflict will accomplish. The Dutch element in the whole world, in Europe as well as in Africa, has been touched to the quick.

In its weakness, and in its desire to continue to exist, it courts already the approval and support of the German element.

Whatever may be the immediate issue of events it will result in one of those epoch-making political evolutions of which Bismarck spoke, the consequences of which no one can predict.

Napoleon once said that Antwerp was a cannon pointed at England. This is true of all the Dutch ports. If some day the Netherlands depart from their friendly neutrality England will have lost one of her principal sources of security.

This is the course of events all over the world. Men worry and fume and agitate. They are dragged along by their passions. Arguments, precautions and warnings are thrown to the wind. Loss follows gain, every success has its catastrophe.

It is for this reason, perhaps, that the wisdom and philosophy of Lord Salisbury hesitate before launching England and the world into a struggle in which the actual benefits according to the calculations will not compensate the future terrible losses to the nation. GABRIELE HANOTAUX.